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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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Feature of Issue: THE CORN CROP IN ARGENTINA

LARGER NORTH ITALIAN HEMP ACREAGE

An increase of 15 per cent is seen for the hemp area of northern Italy for 1929 as against 1928, according to information cabled to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics by Consul Haven at Florence. The fine weather experienced since February has been encouraging to producers and continued favorable conditions should result in a crop of about 61,000 short tons. The rather limited crop of 1928 aroused some fear that demand would exceed the available supply, but foreign purchases were considerably restricted by high prices, the Consul reports, with the result that available stocks as of April 6 in northern Italy were placed at 15,500 short tons as against about 22,000 at the same time last year.

GRAIN PRODUCTION IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The 1928 wheat production in Czechoslovakia has been placed at 48,244,000 bushels, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture. This estimate is 6,810,000 bushels above the previous estimate and is the largest production within present boundaries. The estimate of rye production has been revised upward 11,453,000 bushels and is now placed at 64,130,000 bushels, which is another record crop. The earlier estimate of the barley crop has been revised downward to 59,203,000 bushels, which is still, however, 0.3 per cent above the 1927 harvest, and the largest crop within present boundaries. The previous oats figure has been decreased by almost 2,300,000 bushels to 88,115,000 bushels, which is 12.3 per cent below the 1927 production, and the smallest crop since 1924.

CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

Further price declines in European butter markets appeared during the week ended April 4. The official Copenhagen butter quotation declined from the equivalent of 33.3 cents to 32.6 cents per pound. That movement, however, was less than the decline in New York of 47.5 to 45.0 cents on 92 score butter. The margin of New York over Copenhagen, therefore, was narrowed to practically 12.5 cents against 14 cents a week earlier. Domestic prices are now about the same as those of a year ago, but quotations in the principal European markets are all lower with considerable variation as between continental and colonial butter prices, with the continental prices being relatively lower than the colonial. At the same time, shipments afloat from Southern Hemisphere countries as of March 30, 1929 were 40,320,000 pounds against 23,392,000 pounds on March 31, 1928, and 29,940,000 pounds as of April 2, 1927. See page 517 for comparative prices as cabled by American agricultural commissioners in Europe.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

BREAD GRAINS

Wheat areas

The 1929 winter wheat area in 13 countries has been reported at 117,039,000 acres against 121,632,000 acres in 1928, and 116,903,000 in 1927. These 13 countries represent approximately 50 per cent of the estimated world total winter and spring wheat acreage in countries other than Russia and China. The condition of the winter wheat crop in Hungary at the end of March was reported as good, according to a cabled report from the International Institute of Agriculture. The condition of the Egyptian crop as of April 1 was above average, being given as 101 per cent when 100 per cent indicates a yield per acre equal to the average yield during the past ten years. The condition as of March 1 was 100 per cent, and as of April 1, 1928 was 99 per cent.

European growing conditions

Cold weather was general over most of Europe with freezing temperatures reported in the northern and central parts, but there have been no reports of any extensive damage to crops, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. An official report dated March 27 stated that the winter killing of wheat and rye in Hungary was about normal, but that of barley above normal. An unofficial report from Rumania gave favorable reports on conditions there. The spring sowing is now in full swing in most countries. France and Italy have made good progress in fieldwork.

Wheat production in 1928

The 1928 wheat production in 48 countries has been reported at 3,699,134,000 bushels against 3,510,067,000 bushels in 1927. The final estimate of the wheat production in the Union of South Africa is 6,930,000 bushels. This represents an increase of 286,000 bushels over the 1927 crop, but is below either the 1925 or 1926 crops. See table, page 512.

Movements to marketUnited States

The exports of wheat including flour from the United States from July 1 to March 30 were 127,701,000 bushels against 181,823,000 bushels during the same period last year. The exports during the week ended March 30 were 2,168,000 bushels against 1,135,000 bushels during the same week last year.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Canada

Stocks of wheat in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada have remained at approximately the same level during the past three weeks. Stocks on March 28 were 141,145,000 bushels, against 141,016,000 bushels on March 22, and 141,128,000 bushels on March 15. On March 30, 1928, stocks were 119,592,000 bushels. Shipments from Vancouver and Prince Rupert during the week of March 28 were 238,000 bushels greater than the receipts during the week. Receipts at Fort William-Port Arthur have increased during the past two weeks, being 1,790,000 bushels, during the week ended March 28, the largest in the past two months. Total receipts of wheat at Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert from August 1 through March 28 were 512,532,000 bushels against 276,542,000 bushels during the same period last year. Shipments were 308,527,000 bushels against 233,841,000 bushels last year.

Russia

There has been no substantial change in the Russian grain procuring situation, although the boycott of peasants who possess grain has produced some effect on grain sales, Mr. Steere reports. This boycott takes various forms, a frequent one being the refusal of the cooperatives to sell industrial goods except in exchange for grain. Conditions are said to be very unfavorable in parts of the Ukraine where a feed shortage is resulting in underfeeding with increased slaughter and sale of livestock including some work animals. The Russian Commissariat of Agriculture states that winter killing of cereals was not above normal, but recent reports of severe weather in Central Russia, a predominantly winter rye section, have been received.

Southern Hemisphere

Shipments of wheat from Australia and Argentina during March were about 9,500,000 bushels greater than during March 1928, according to trade reports. The increased shipments from Australia make up the greater part of this difference. Unofficial reports place the exports from that country during four weeks ended March 30 at 18,500,000 bushels, or about twice the amount exported during the corresponding period last year. Shipments from Argentina during the same four weeks were about 1,000,000 bushels greater than last year.

United States wheat prices

The cash wheat market was featured by a tumble in prices during the week ended March 29, following a moderate decline the previous week.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Declines in the prices of all classes of wheat contributed to a drop of 5 cents in the weighted average cash price of all classes and grades at the six principal markets to 110 cents per bushel as compared with 137 cents last year, and the lowest level reached since the week ended January 11. The price of No. 2 soft red winter at St. Louis declined 9 cents to 120 cents, the lowest level reached during this crop year and 46 cents under the price of a year ago. No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis declined 7 cents to 128 cents as compared with 147 cents a year ago. No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis declined 6 cents to 117 cents as compared with 135 cents a year ago. No. 2 hard red winter at Kansas City declined 5 cents to 112 cents per bushel as compared with 141 cents a year ago. The price of western white wheat at Seattle as indicated by the average of daily cash quotations declined 4 cents to 116 cents as compared with 145 cents a year ago. Prices have continued to decline since March 29. The spread between cash closing prices at Minneapolis and Winnipeg narrowed one cent during the week and was 4 cents in favor of Minneapolis for the week ended March 29 as compared with a spread of 7 cents a year ago.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk.N.Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis		Western White Seattle a/	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Mar. 1	135	117	135	118	145	136	133	126	161	138	129	121
8	137	115	138	117	148	132	133	129	166	135	132	118
15	135	117	136	119	145	132	131	123	168	139	136	121
22	137	115	141	117	147	135	135	123	170	139	140	120
29	137	110	141	112	147	128	135	117	176	130	145	116
Apr. 5	140		143		151		135		181		145	
12	143		144		152		140		186		146	
19	156		156		167		146		199		153	
26	158		165		171		141		212		155	

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations basis No. 1 sacked 30 day delivery.

Favorable news as to the condition of growing wheat and lower Liverpool quotations contributed to a continued decline in future closing prices on the domestic markets during the week ended April 4. Quotations went down to the lowest level since early in January, the decline being continual throughout the week. May futures at Chicago closed at approximately 118 cents per bushel on April 4, a decline of 4 cents from a week before, as compared with

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

144 cents last year. Closing quotations on May futures were 128 cents at Liverpool as compared with 130 cents March 28, and 153 cents last year. May futures declined on the Buenos Aires market also, closing at 109 cents on April 3 as compared with 11 cents March 27, and 135 last year.

WHEAT: Closing prices of May futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Feb. 28	135	129	127	121	129	123	139	131	150	134	129	115
Mar. 7	138	127	130	119	132	122	140	130	151	133	130	114
14	137	130	129	122	131	124	141	131	151	134	133	114
21	141	127	132	119	134	122	142	129	153	131	133	111
28	144	122	135	114	137	118	143	127	153	130	134	111
Apr. 4	143	118	134	111	136	115	145	124	153	128	135	109
11	149		140		142		150		157		137	
18	158		150		150		154		161		141	
25	160		152		151		152		160		141	

a/ Prices are of day previous to date of other market prices.

Rye production

The 1928 rye production in 27 countries has been reported at 938,949,000 bushels against 868,581,000 bushels in 1927. A report from Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin stated that the winter killing of rye in Hungary was about normal. See table, page 512.

FEED GRAINS

Barley

The condition of the barley crop in Egypt improved somewhat during March, and on April 1 was estimated at 102 per cent of the average condition at the same date during the past ten years. Its condition on March 1 was 100 per cent, while on April 1 last year it was 99 per cent. In North Africa, good barley yields are expected. Early frosts are reported to have caused serious damage to the winter barley in Hungary.

In 1929 barley acreage reported in 9 Northern Hemisphere countries, including several for which winter area only is shown, totals 20,552,000

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

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acres, an increase of 4.7 per cent over the 19,629,000 acres planted by the same countries in 1928. There is some increase shown in nearly all of the countries so far reported. For barley acreage table, see page 511.

Barley production in the 45 countries which have so far reported in 1928 stands at 1,588,017,000 bushels, an increase of 15.3 per cent over the 1,377,828,000 bushels harvested in 1927. The final estimate of the crop in the Union of South Africa shows a small increase over the fourth preliminary estimate to 994,000 bushels, which is more than 22 per cent above the 1927 harvest. For barley production table, see page 513.

Total barley exports from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available amount to 102,481,000 bushels, an increase of 21.8 per cent over the 83,896,000 bushels shipped during the same periods of the preceding year. The United States export of 179,000 bushels during the week ended March 30 is one of the smallest weekly shipments since early in July, though heavier than at the same time last year. For detailed figures on barley trade, see page 515. United States barley prices continue to decrease slightly. The average price of No. 2 barley at Minneapolis for the week ended March 29 was 65 cents per bushel, 1 cent below the price for the previous week, but 24 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year. For table showing barley prices, see page 514.

Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on March 29 amounted to 16,002,000 bushels against 7,828,000 bushels on the same date in 1928, and 8,980,000 bushels in 1927. Receipts of barley at Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, and Victoria from August 1 to March 29 totaled 36,754,000 bushels, while shipments during the same period amounted to 30,355,000 bushels.

Oats

Reports on the probable area to be sown for the 1929 harvest in 5 countries, which usually plant about 45 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere total exclusive of Russia and China, show an area of 45,492,000 acres, about 0.6 per cent less than for the same countries in 1928. For oats acreage table, see page 511.

The 1928 production of oats in the 38 countries reported, which in 1927 raised almost 97 per cent of the world total exclusive of Russia

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

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and China, amounts to 3,886,843,000 bushels, an increase of 11.4 per cent over the 3,438,814,000 bushels raised in 1927. The final estimate of the oats crop in the Union of South Africa shows a decrease of 183,000 bushels from the fourth preliminary estimate, and now stands at 7,592,000 bushels, almost 25 per cent above the figure for the preceding year. For oats production table, see page 513.

Total oats exports from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available amount to 45,046,000 bushels, an increase of 25.4 per cent over the 34,328,000 bushels shipped out during the same periods of the preceding year. The United States export of 68,000 bushels during the week ended March 30 was considerably below the export of the previous week, and below the weekly average since the beginning of the year. For detailed figures on oats trade, see page 515. United States oats prices during the week ended March 29 declined to a lower point than since the second week of January. No. 3 white oats at Chicago averaged 47 cents per bushel, 1 cent below the price for the preceding week, and 12 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year. For table showing oats prices, see page 514.

Stocks of oats in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on March 29 stood at 20,399,000 bushels compared with 12,459,000 bushels on the same date last year, and 9,819,000 bushels in 1927. Receipts of oats at Fort William, Fort Arthur, Vancouver, and Prince Rupert from August 1 to March 29 totaled 18,711,000 bushels, while shipments during the same period amounted to 14,093,000 bushels.

Corn

Relatively low temperatures and moderate rainfall characterized the weather in Argentina for the week ended April 1, according to the United States Weather Bureau. The weekly mean temperature of 64° was 4° below normal, and the total rainfall of 0.3 inch was 0.1 inch below. This weather should be advantageous to the harvesting and shipping of the unusually early crop. Based on the relation of temperature and rainfall to yield for a series of years past, an estimate has been worked out in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for the probable Argentine corn production Jan. 1928 - 29. This study appears on page 492. A crop somewhat smaller than that indicated by unofficial Argentine sources is suggested in the Bureau's study.

The "times of Argentina" in its issue of March 4 states that its estimate of an exportable surplus of 207,000,000 bushels does not appear

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

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to be too high. The Argentine Government has not issued an estimate of corn acreage, but the "Times" places it at 11,870,000 acres. They have been estimating the average yield at about 24 bushels per acre. About 80,000,000 bushels annually are used for home consumption and seeding. On the basis of the "Times" estimate of exportable surplus, production would have to reach at least 285,000,000 bushels to cover all requirements.

The 1928 production of corn in the 24 countries so far reported, representing 80 per cent of the world total exclusive of Russia, again stands at 3,469,437,000 bushels, an increase of 0.1 per cent over the 3,466,051,000 bushels harvested in 1927. For corn production table, see page 514.

Net exports of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, Argentina, and the Union of South Africa, as far as reported since November 1, total 92,970,000 bushels, a decrease of 8.9 per cent from the 102,048,000 bushels shipped out during the same periods of the preceding year. The United States export of 403,000 bushels during the week ended March 30 was the smallest weekly export since November. The Argentine shipment of 1,378,000 bushels during the same week is the largest, with one exception, since early in February, and indicates that the new corn is being exported in increasing quantities. For detailed figures on corn trade, see page 515.

The price of No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago for the week ended March 29 declined to the lowest point since early in January, being 91 cents per bushel compared with 94 cents the preceding week, and with \$1.00 for the corresponding week last year. May futures, on the other hand, increased 2 cents to an average of 94 cents during the week of March 29, compared with \$1.00 for the corresponding week last year.

Argentine corn prices as cabled from Buenos Aires have declined slightly during the past two weeks. May futures for the week ended March 29 remained at 86 cents, the same as for the previous week, while June futures advanced 1 cent to 86 cents. During the corresponding week last year May futures declined 4 cents to 83 cents, and June futures declined 3 cents to 81 cents per bushel. By April 2 this year both May and June futures had dropped to 85 cents.

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CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

SUGAR

A sugar pool has been formed in Cuba for the marketing of 1,008,000 short tons (900,000 long tons) of sugar in countries outside of the United States, according to a trade paper. Before the formation of the pool, 448,000 short tons of Cuban sugar had already been marketed in countries other than the United States. This sum, added to the amount controlled by the pool, will withhold 1,456,000 short tons of sugar from the American market. An estimate by the Cuba Sugar Club places the 1928-29 Cuban sugar crop at 5,672,000 short tons, or half-way between the estimates of Guma-Mejer and Willett and Grey, according to trade source. Estimates received to date for the current sugar crop as compared with final estimates for 1927-28 are given below. In many of the mills the cane grinding is nearing completion. By the end of March, 23 mills had closed, leaving 140 mills at work.

SUGAR: Estimates of production in Cuba, 1928-29 season,
and final estimates for 1927-28

Estimates	1927-28	1928-29	Per cent 1928-29 is of 1927-28
	Short tons	Short tons	Per cent
Official.....	4,526,879	-	-
Willett and Grey.....	4,493,123	5,438,000	122.1
Guma-Mejer	4,522,373	5,844,639	129.2
Cuba Sugar Club.....	4,522,804	5,671,848	125.4

TOBACCO

A fair crop of tobacco is officially forecast in Victoria, Australia, where 1,000 acres were planted this season against 700 acres in 1927-28, according to a report from the American Consulate General at Melbourne. The yield for 1927-28 was officially estimated at about 900,000 pounds, according to Trade Commissioner S. R. Peabody. It is estimated that only 20 per cent of the Victoria crop is of the so-called "Lemon" grade used in the manufacture of cigarettes. In the season 1925-26, the latest for which details are available, the state of Victoria contained over 40 per cent of the total Australian tobacco acreage when the Victorian area reached 1,179 acres.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

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At the request of the growers, the Federal Minister of Agriculture is negotiating for a renewal of the agreement between an important tobacco manufacturing concern and Australian growers whereby the manufacturers agreed to pay the growers certain fixed prices for their crops. The agreement expired in December 1928. Australia produces an insignificant proportion of its tobacco requirements. Less than 1,000,000 pounds were produced in 1926-27, and 2,250,000 pounds were grown in 1925-26, according to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, while over 22,000,000 pounds were imported during each of the fiscal years indicated. The United States supplies the bulk of the Australian imports of leaf tobacco. Exports of American leaf tobacco to Australia during the calendar years 1927 and 1928 amounted to 19,812,000 pounds and 21,167,000 pounds respectively. Of the totals exported in those two years, 17,247,000 pounds and 20,050,000 pounds respectively were of the flue-cured type.

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HOPS

Hop stocks and prices in England and the Continent

Commercial estimates place stocks of hops remaining unsold on March 1 in England at about 10,000,000 pounds from the 1927 crop, and 5,600,000 pounds from the 1928 crop, according to recent cabled advices received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the American Agricultural Commissioner at London. In addition there are surplus stocks of Pacific Coast hops from the 1924 to 1926 crops held by brewers and merchants which can be bought for 9 to 10 cents per pound. Present prices of English hops from the 1928 crop are quoted at the equivalent of 43 to 56 cents per pound, Oregon hops from 41 to 48 cents, and California hops at 37 to 41 cents per pound. The Oregon and California prices include the duty which in England amounts to approximately 17 cents per pound. Hop stocks on the Continent are about in line with requirements for the balance of the season, according to the American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin, quoting trade reports. Stocks in the hands of producers, trade, and in transit in Germany are estimated at about 1,900,000 pounds, and in Czechoslovakia from 3,700,000 to 4,400,000 pounds. Little, if any, change in the Continental acreage for hops is expected this year. In some quarters it is believed that there may be slight reduction on the Continent. No definite information is available on the damage from the cold weather in Europe during the past winter, but it is generally believed in trade circles that frost damage to hops was small.

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F R U I T, V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S

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THE BRITISH APPLE MARKET: Prices paid for American apples on the Liverpool auction on Wednesday, April 3, showed a continued decline for barreled stock, but the boxed apple situation remained unchanged, according to a cable received from Edwin Smith, the Bureau's fruit specialist in Europe. Supplies of barreled apples in general were light, but boxed apples were in only moderate supply. There was a moderate demand for the light supplies of Virginia Winesaps offered during the auction, but the fruit was in only fair condition. Virginia Albemarle Pippins were in liberal supply, but the demand was slow, as was that for the moderate supplies of New York Baldwins. The light offerings of New York Greenings, however, met with a good demand, although at prices slightly under those prevailing a week earlier. The London price range on barreled apples was from 25 to 50 cents below the Liverpool level. Supplies in London have been light, Mr. Smith reports. Boxed apples in Liverpool showed little change from the prices paid the preceding week. Hood River and Medford Yellow Newtowns were in moderate supply but met with a slow demand. There was a good demand for the light available supplies of Washington Winesaps. Arkansas Blacks from Oregon, however, met with a slow demand due mainly to the unsatisfactory condition of the fruit. See Foreign Service release, F.S./A-245, April 5, 1929.

THE HAMBURG APPLE MARKET: Prices paid for boxed apples on the Hamburg auction on Thursday, April 4, show little change from those prevailing last week, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Edwin Smith, the Bureau's fruit specialist in Europe. Approximately 100,000 boxes were offered during the sale, but there were about 300,000 boxes available in the harbor. Supplies are greatly in excess of demand. Some Pacific Northwest Winesaps are arriving overripe and with a slight amount of decay, according to Mr. Smith. See Foreign Service release, F.S./A-246, April 8, 1929.

EUROPEAN FRUIT MARKET CONDITIONS: The second week of March witnessed the beginning of a recession of prices at Hamburg on boxed apples, according to a report received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Edwin Smith, the Bureau's fruit specialist in Europe. With Hamburg selling from 80,000 to 120,000 boxes week after week and with fairly liberal trans-shipments from Great Britain to the various ports of the Continent, it was certain that prices could not continue to rise. It is noticeable that, while the prices of red varieties such as Winesap, Rome Beauty, and Arkansas Black showed the greatest decline, the prices on Yellow Newtowns were maintained at levels which still showed operators a profit. The arrivals of barreled apples,

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D

however, have been of such minor consequence that very high prices have been paid for fruit in good condition. In Great Britain, Newtowns have been encountering a much delayed demand, states Mr. Smith. Prices paid for Virginia Albemarle Pippins increased considerably during the first week of March and are still at relatively high levels. The arrivals of American apples in barrels have been shrinking for several weeks past. Nova Scotian supplies are also becoming lighter each week and, as few cold storages are used in that province, the condition of the fruit is showing marked weakness. Supplies from Nova Scotia have been much lighter than they normally would be on account of heavy shipments made in Continental ports such as Antwerp and Copenhagen. Few, if any, Canadian apples have been exported directly to Germany this season as Canada does not enjoy favored nation treatment and Canadian apples must pay an import duty twice as high as that on apples from the United States. See Foreign Service release, F.S./F-75, March 30, 1929.

STATUS OF THE ISLE OF PINES GRAPEFRUIT INDUSTRY: The Isle of Pines grapefruit industry has not yet recovered from the damage suffered as a result of the 1926 hurricane, according to a report received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Vice Consul John J. Coyle at Nueva Gerona. Shipments of grapefruit to the United States and other foreign markets during 1928 amounted to only 160,000 crates as compared with 214,000 crates in 1926. Adverse market conditions and an almost continual drought have likewise severely affected the industry. The Isle of Pines grapefruit shipments to the United States during 1928 amounted to 84,000 crates as compared with 11,000 crates in 1927. This increase is not significant, however, when it is considered that the grapefruit business in 1927 was at its lowest level due to the effects of the hurricane of the previous year. See Foreign Service release, F.S./CF-61, April 3, 1929.

EGYPTIAN ONION SHIPMENTS: Shipments of Egyptian onions to the American market from March 25 to April 3 amounted to 21,686 bags of 112 pounds each, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Raymond H. Geist at Alexandria. This brings total shipments of Egyptian onions to the United States thus far this season up to 66,164 bags as compared with 127,738 bags during the corresponding period last season. The 21,686 bags above referred to are scheduled to arrive during the third week of April, the steamship Adriatic being due in New York on April 15 with 12,336 bags, and the Augvald in Boston on April 20 with 9,350 bags. Of the latter, 4,000 bags are to be taken to New York. Quotations c.i.f. New York have fallen from the range of \$3.04 to \$3.41 prevailing on March 25 to \$2.19

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D

on April 3, according to Consul Geist. The Alexandria market is glutted, stocks on hand now totaling approximately 200,000 bags. The European demand is weak. See Foreign Service release, F.S./O-118, April 4, 1929.

LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL

BRITISH PORK SUPPLIES IN MARCH: A somewhat seasonal decrease appeared in the supplies of fresh pork handled through the London Central Markets in March, according to information cabled by E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. British and Irish pork supplies for the month reached 6,483,000 pounds, a slight decline below February figures and about 1,300,000 pounds under March 1928. Last year the seasonal decline did not become apparent until April. A feature of the current month's figures is the 1,373,000 pounds of pork reported as coming from other countries. That figure is the largest so classified since supplies from the Continent were stopped in June 1926, and indicates a growing interest in more distant overseas pork shipments. In cured pork, the smaller imports of recent weeks contributed to placing Liverpool stocks of hams, bacon and shoulders on March 31 at 3,422,000 pounds, a point nearly 2,000,000 pounds under February 28 figures, and 2,660,000 pounds under the stocks of March 31, 1928. Current lard stocks, however, rose nearly 2,000,000 pounds to reach 6,792,000 pounds at the end of March, more than 300,000 pounds above a year ago.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

The February index for all principal agricultural products, which was 107, showed the usual seasonal decline as compared with preceding months, but with the exception of February 1925 and 1927 was higher than for any corresponding period since 1921. For all agricultural products except cotton the index was 134, or higher than for any other February during the last five years, thus reflecting the decline in exports of cotton and the increase in exports of grains, fruit, and tobacco.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS, CONT'D

The United Kingdom and Germany, our two best markets, both took less cotton than during February of the two preceding years, but shipments to the Orient showed a decided gain over those for the same month a year ago. Exports of wheat and flour were better than for the same period a year earlier and about equaled those for February 1927. In addition, there was a better foreign demand for other grains, especially corn and barley, so that the index for grains and grain products as a whole was higher than for any other February during the last five years.

Due to the heavy outward movement of fresh apples, dried apples, prunes, and raisins, the index for fruits and vegetables reached 385, a new high record for the month. The index for leaf tobacco was 149, or higher than for any February since 1919, purchases of bright flue-cured by the United Kingdom being especially heavy. Lard exports fell off somewhat, but exports of bacon and hams declined sharply, duplicating the low record for February 1927. Dairy products continued to decline and with the exception of July and December 1928, were lower than for any month since October 1915. A table of index numbers for February 1929, with comparisons, appears on page 503. See also page 506 for detailed United States export figures.

THE ARGENTINE CORN CROP

Present indications are for a 1928-29 corn crop in Argentina much below the large crops of the past two years in spite of a probable increased acreage. The most probable size of crop on the basis of a study of the past relationships between weather and yields appears to be less than two-thirds of that of last year which was officially reported at 306,000,000 bushels. The reduction indicated appears to be largely due to drought in January. Heavy rains in February may have improved the situation this year, although in past years February rainfall does not appear to have had any important effect on the size of the crop.

The season started in with average temperatures in October, but with rainfall slightly deficient. November had high temperatures accompanied by slightly deficient rainfall. In December the rainfall continued somewhat low, but the temperature was not high so the low rainfall was probably not harmful. In January temperatures were again high with rainfall one of the lowest amounts reported for that month in any of the past 30 years. The drought was especially unfortunate at this time of year because January appears to be a critical period for the Argentine corn crop. February rainfall was heavy, about 30 per cent above average, and it is now a question whether this rainfall came soon

THE ARGENTINE CORN CROP, CONT'D

enough to repair much of the damage caused by the drought in January. The "Times of Argentina" states that fields that are practically lost lie next to fields that appear healthy and sound. The acreage is not yet officially reported. The above production estimate is made on the assumption of about a 10 per cent increase in acreage. The "Times of Argentina" reports the acreage to be probably 10 per cent above last year. Some other reports place it as high as 15 per cent above last year.

An analysis of the relation of weather to yields, made in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for the period 1898-99 to 1919-20, shows a close relationship between a few weather factors and the yield of corn. The variations reported in the weather included in this study accounted for roughly about three-quarters of the variations officially reported in yield per acre. Although estimates in yield made from these data are often not exact, they have shown that as soon as January rainfall and temperatures can be known, a fair preliminary indication of yield can be had, whereas the first official estimate of production is usually not published until May. Unfortunately, corresponding weather data by months are not available in the years since 1919-20. Reports of weather by weeks averaged into months, however, give us a fair indication in the past four years and for the current year. The study showed that rainfall in the periods October-November and December-January, and the temperatures in January were the most important factors in determining corn yield. In occasional years other factors are necessary to explain the variations, but other correlations showed that they do not explain enough in general to increase the reliability of the estimates.

In 15 of the original 22 years studied and in 18 years in the total 25 years included in this report, the yield as estimated from the three above factors came within three bushels of the officially reported yield per acre sown. The official estimates in the period have ranged from 3.5 bushels to 35.0 bushels to the acre.

For 1928-29 this study indicates a probable yield per acre of about 16 bushels. A 16-bushel yield on an acreage 10 per cent above last year's would give a crop of about 190,000,000 bushels. Even if one assumes the highest estimate reported of increase in acreage, 15 per cent above last year's official report of area sown and 19 bushels to the acre, the crop would be roughly only about 235,000,000 bushels, which would be about a fourth below the 1927-28 official estimate of production. Other studies including additional weather factors tend to indicate a yield for this year somewhat lower rather than higher than 16 bushels to the acre.

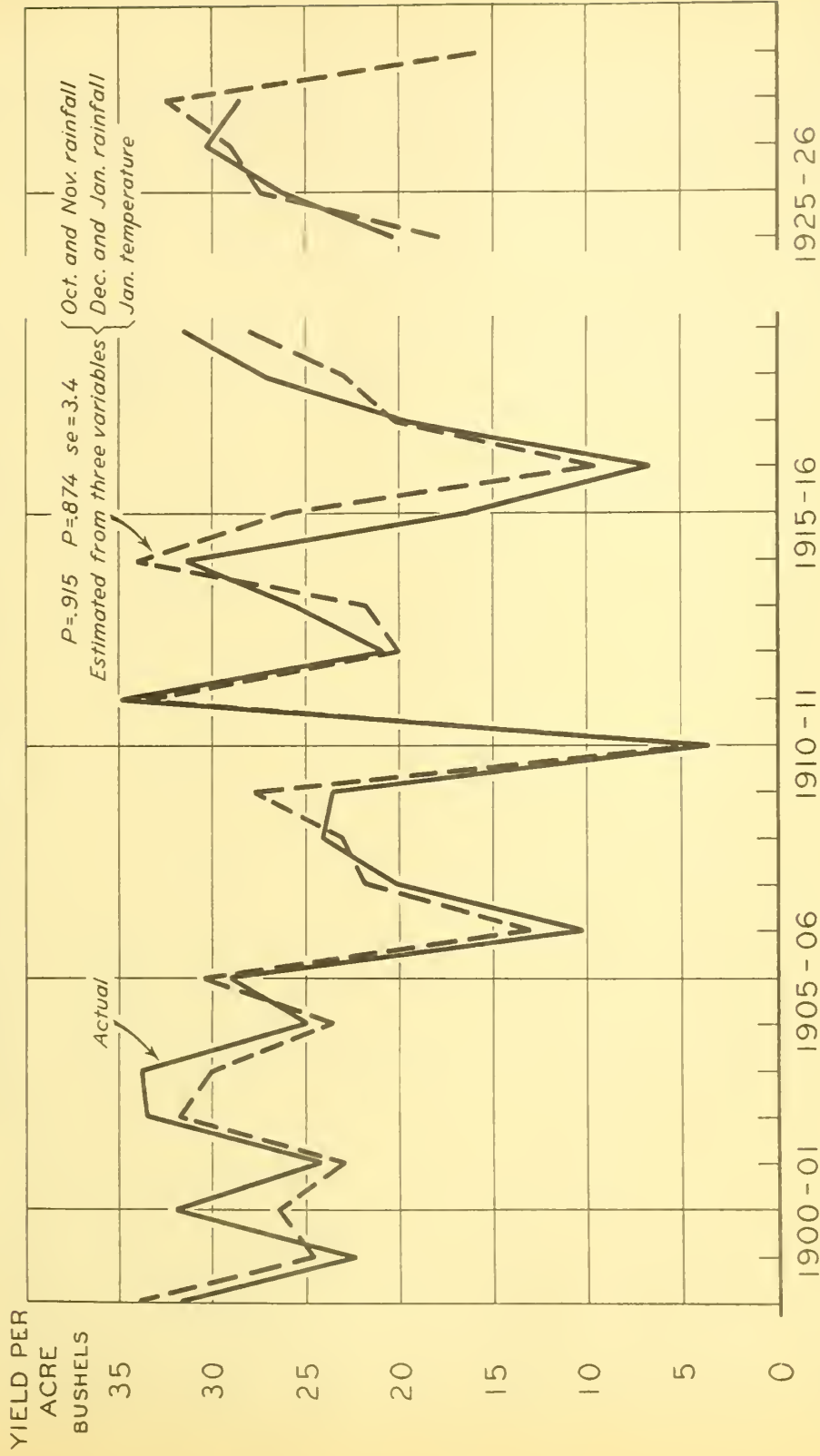
THE ARGENTINE CORN CROP, CONT'D

The indicated yield for the current year, should it be proven approximately correct, would be one of the lowest in the past 30 years, only three years having yields lower than 16 bushels. These three low yields all came in years of drought. In 1906-07, when the corn yield was 10.2 bushels, the total rainfall for December and January was 4.2 inches, which is about the same as in that period this year. In 1910-11, when the yield dropped to 3.3 bushels to the acre, December-January rainfall totaled less than three inches, and rainfall for October and November totaled only 3.7 inches. The other low yield, 6.6 bushels in 1916-17, followed rainfall only slightly below average in December-January, but a total of less than three inches in October-November. There are no other years in the period covered by this study when December-January rainfall was as low as those mentioned above.

October-November rainfall was low in 1917-18 with only 2.6 inches when the yield went up to 19.6 bushels, and in 1924-25 October-November rainfall was only 1.8 inches, while the yield went up to 20.3 bushels. In 1917-18 the low early rainfall was offset by heavy rains in the December-January period, and, furthermore, temperatures during the drought period were not high. In 1924-25 the drought was accompanied by very low temperatures, apparently resulting in only slight damage to the crop, and January temperature and rainfall were both favorable. In the current year the January drought was, unfortunately for the yield, accompanied by an above average temperature. There is a possibility that the yield this year may be helped, especially in the south, by the heavy rains which fell the first part of February. Usually, however, February rainfall has little influence on the crop, and unofficial reports this year indicate that the crop is ripening early, and so will get little benefit from the February rains.

The greatest deviation from actual yields of the estimates appearing in the following table is 10 bushels in the year 1915-16. No combination studied of the monthly temperature and rainfall figures of that season appears to account for this difference. In other years of wide deviation it can be explained at least partially by some known weather factor not included in the above study. The estimate from weather factors was high in three other years, 1909-10, 1914-15, and 1927-28. In 1909-10 and 1914-15 the temperatures were low throughout the season, while in 1927-28 excessive rainfall in combination with low temperatures in February appear to have cut down the merchantable crop. The estimate from weather factors was below the official estimate in 1900-01, 1903-04, 1913-14, 1918-19, and 1919-20. In all of these years, October, November and December temperatures appear to have been about the optimum for the development of the crop. By including all of these factors in making the estimates, a yield nearer the official report could be obtained in most years. The exclusion of all but the three factors used in the following table is preferred, however, for three reasons: The use of a smaller number of

ARGENTINA: CORN YIELD PER ACRE



THE ARGENTINE CORN CROP, CONT'D

factors gives a more reliable basis for estimating future yields, it permits the making of an estimate as soon as January temperature and rainfall are known, and it is simpler to handle. The weather data on which this study is based are found on page 502.

CORN: Average yield per acre, Argentina,
1898-1919 and 1924-1928

Crop year	Estimated from weather a/ b/	Official estimate	Crop year	Estimated from weather a/ b/	Official estimate
	Bushels	Bushels		Bushels	Bushels
1898-99 ...	34.0	31.9	1912-13 ..	20.0	20.8
1899-1900 ..	24.7	22.3	1913-14 ..	21.7	25.3
1900-01 ...	26.4	31.9	1914-15 ..	34.1	31.3
1901-02 ...	22.9	24.2			
1902-03 ...	31.7	33.5	1915-16 ..	26.2	16.2
1903-04 ...	30.0	33.3	1916-17 ..	9.6	6.3
1904-05 ...	23.6	24.9	1917-18 ..	26.3	19.6
			1918-19 ..	22.9	27.2
1905-06 ...	30.5	29.0	1919-20 ..	23.0	31.6
1906-07 ...	13.0	10.2			
1907-08 ...	21.8	20.2	1924-25 ..	17.8	20.3
1908-09 ...	23.1	24.1	1925-26 ..	27.4	26.3
1909-10 ...	27.7	23.6	1926-27 ..	29.0	30.3
			1927-28 ..	32.5	22.5
1910-11 ...	3.8	3.5	1928-29 ..	15.9	--
1911-12 ...	33.4	35.0			

a/ Weather factors, 1898-1919, based on monthly weather reports; 1924-1928, on weekly weather reports.

b/ Based on a curvilinear multiple correlation of official reports of yield with the following weather factors: (1) rainfall, October + November; (2) rainfall, December + January; (3) temperature in January. $P = .915$, $\bar{r} = .87$, $Se = 3.4$ bushels, $\bar{Se} = 4.1$ bushels.

Reliability of Argentine official estimates

There is little satisfactory information to serve as a check on the official estimates of production. There are some indications, however, that the estimates in recent years may be a little low. The official estimates of Argentine corn production and the distribution of the crop in the past few years are given in the following table. It will be seen that the balance remaining for consumption, after deducting exports and seed requirements, has been unusually low the past four years.

THE ARGENTINE CORN CROP, CONT'D

CORN: Distribution of the crop in Argentina, five-year averages,
1909-1923, annual 1922-1927 a/

Crop year	Production	Seed	Exports	Balance for
	Million bu.	requirements	b/	consumption
	Million bu.	Million bu.	Million bu.	and carryover
Average				Million bu.
1909-10 to 1913-14.	192	5	127	60
1914-15 to 1918-19.	188	4	80	104
1919-20 to 1923-24.	224	4	134	86
1922-23	176	5	102	69
1923-24	276	4	128	84
1924-25	183	5	135	46
1925-26	280	5	231	44
1926-27	321	5	290	26
1927-28	305	<u>c/</u> (6)	<u>d/</u> (247)	(53)

a/ For annual figures for earlier years see Foreign Crops and Markets, April 16, 1928, page 53.

b/ Exports beginning April 1 of the year of harvest continuing through March of the succeeding year.

c/ Assuming a ten per cent increase in acreage over the previous year when 5.4 million bushels were required.

d/ Official reports of exports through November, 1928, and trade reports December, 1928 through March, 1929.

Unofficial estimates of Argentine corn production

The chief non-governmental agency making estimates of probable corn production in Argentina is the Times of Argentina. This paper gives estimates of the probable crop as early as December; but these early estimates appear to be merely mathematical indications of the conditions of the crop at that time. Usually in March the Times makes a more careful estimate of the probable crop and apparently bases the estimate on the official acreage report. The Times may make an adjustment in yield to offset what it claims is a consistent underestimate in the official estimate of acreage. In the past five years the early estimates of production and the yield as indicated by those estimates made by the Times have all been reduced downward as the season advanced. The final Times estimate has been above the Argentine official estimate of production in every year but one, 1926-27, and yields have been higher in every year but 1927-28. For the current year the Times on March 4 placed the probable crop at roughly 285 million bushels which is about three-fourths of the corresponding forecast of last year.

THE ARGENTINE CORN CROP, CONT'D

CORN: Forecasts and estimates of acreage, production and yield as reported by the "Times of Argentina," 1922-1928

Crop	Date of report	Acreage	Production	Yield per acre <u>a/</u>
		<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
1922-23	3-19-23	<u>b/</u> 7,350	<u>c/</u> 175,000	22
	4-2-23	---	<u>c/</u> 190,000	24
	5-21-23	---	<u>c/</u> 175,000	22
1923-24	1-14-24	---	<u>c/</u> 275,000	--
	1-21-24	8,464	---	32
	2-23-24	---	275,000	32
	3-10-24	<u>d/</u> (8,429)	255,000	30
1924-25	1-5-25	10,520	315,000	30
	3-2-25	---	<u>c/</u> 305,000	29
	3-23-25	<u>d/</u> (9,162)	<u>c/</u> 243,000	27
1925-26	1-25-26	9,900	395,000	40
	2-1-26	11,100	355,000	32
	2-8-26	---	315,000	28
	3-15-26	<u>b/</u> 10,320	---	--
	3-29-26	---	<u>c/</u> 335,000	32
	4-26-26	---	335,000	32
1926-27	1-17-27	---	395,000	--
	2-14-27	10,350	375,000	35
	3-7-27	---	<u>e/</u> 355,000	33
	3-14-27	<u>b/</u> 10,600	---	--
	4-25-27	---	315,000	30
1927-28	1-30-28	11,400	455,000	40
	2-27-28	---	380,000	33
	3-19-28	<u>b/</u> 10,750	315,000	29
	5-14-28	---	305,000	28
	9-17-28	---	315,000	29
1928-29	12-31-28	---	<u>c/</u> 355,000	--
	1-21-29	12,000	315,000	26
	1-28-29	11,260	<u>c/</u> 215 - 300,000	18 - 25
	2-11-29	---	<u>c/</u> 275,000	23
	3-4-29	---	265,000	24

a/ From latest report of acreage and production.

b/ This is the same as the official estimate allowing for slight variation in rounding the figure and converting to United States measures.

c/ Estimate from reported exportable surplus, allowing 2 million metric tons for domestic consumption and carryover. In most years the Times allows that amount for domestic consumption although occasionally it is figured as low as 1.5 millions and sometimes as high as 2.5 millions.

d/ Official estimate.

e/ Allowing 2.5 million metric tons for domestic consumption which was allowed at the time of the previous estimate, February 14.

THE ARGENTINE CORN CROP, CONT'D

ARGENTINA: Monthly rainfall and temperature in the corn zone,
1898 - 1919, summation of weekly reports, 1924 - 1923

Crop year	Rainfall					Temperature in degrees centigrade				
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
	Mm.	Mm.	Mm.	Mm.	Mm.	Degrees	Degrees	Degrees	Degrees	Degrees
1898-99	74	113	143	109	78	15.5	18.8	23.7	24.0	23.2
1899-00	58	82	89	68	112	16.5	20.2	24.2	26.1	25.8
1900-01	72	110	49	81	52	17.4	21.5	23.5	23.6	24.0
1901-02	78	108	67	68	95	20.2	21.0	23.7	26.3	26.4
1902-03	73	83	103	69	98	18.6	21.8	24.0	24.5	21.2
1903-04	49	74	79	83	103	17.4	21.6	23.8	24.3	22.2
1904-05	93	122	51	68	69	18.0	20.6	22.4	24.1	22.8
1905-06	195	36	117	71	30	17.5	20.9	23.3	25.3	25.5
1906-07	49	75	67	39	55	19.4	21.7	23.3	26.4	25.5
1907-08	72	56	95	33	43	17.1	21.0	24.2	25.2	24.5
1908-09	74	128	78	62	75	18.2	21.2	24.2	26.2	24.0
1909-10	76	85	79	75	69	16.9	18.9	23.0	25.4	23.4
1910-11	50	45	26	49	101	17.8	22.0	25.5	26.3	23.6
1911-12	152	122	208	116	75	16.8	21.0	22.6	25.4	24.3
1912-13	98	139	111	17	75	18.6	20.7	24.9	26.1	26.8
1913-14	80	120	59	80	61	17.5	21.5	23.5	26.6	24.6
1914-15	107	155	141	112	152	17.3	19.2	21.9	24.2	24.3
1915-16	96	95	86	70	55	18.5	22.3	24.6	26.0	25.2
1916-17	21	52	95	57	108	20.3	23.5	24.4	27.9	25.2
1917-18	45	22	64	167	64	17.8	22.6	26.6	26.0	24.7
1918-19	75	105	85	107	92	17.9	21.9	25.0	27.2	24.3
1919-20	71	95	171	110	82	17.7	20.6	24.4	26.4	24.2
Average 22 years	80	92	94	78	79	17.9	21.1	23.9	25.6	24.5
1924-25	20	25	58	94	140	15.6	19.4	25.5	25.0	26.1
1925-26	89	a/(112)	137	66	69	16.7	a/(21.1)	23.3	26.1	26.4
1926-27	66	147	a/(119)	53	56	18.8	21.5	a/(23.8)	25.7	26.4
1927-28	97	74	107	a/(99)	191	a/(17.1)	19.7	a/(22.7)	a/(24.1)	21.9
1928-29	51	84	56	53	a/(112)	17.1	22.4	22.9	26.0	a/(24.9)

Monthly weather data 1898-99 to 1919-20 from Monthly Weather Review put out by the United States Weather Bureau, 1921, p. 544. Figures for recent years are summations of weekly reports of weather in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin, with corrections for cases when the month began or ended in the middle of the week.

a/ Includes interpolation for one week for which no report was available.

POLAND: Grain areas, 1925-1929

Year	Winter wheat 1,000 acres	Winter rye 1,000 acres	Winter barley 1,000 acres
1925	2,490	13,041	52
1926	2,505	11,364	63
1927	2,599	12,008	63
1928 <u>a/</u>	3,302	14,652	191
1929 <u>a/</u>	3,340	14,975	191

a/ Area sown.POLAND: Grain and sugar beet production
1924-1928

Year	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wheat	52,497	57,797	47,030	54,230	59,230
Rye	143,682	257,349	197,289	237,939	240,538
Barley	55,488	77,036	71,401	75,059	70,134
Oats	166,169	228,145	210,110	273,550	172,037
Corn	4,161	3,467	4,166	4,042	3,546
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Sugar beets.....	3,459	4,064	4,106	3,990	5,403

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS: Index number, February 1929 as compared
with previous months a/

Commodity	February 1927	February 1928	December 1928	January 1929	February 1929
All commodities	130	100	160	133	107
All commodities except cotton ...	116	111	166	135	134
Grains and products	109	94	191	178	147
Animal products	89	117	124	129	102
Dairy products and eggs	278	240	202	235	203
Cotton including cake and oil ...	138	50	151	113	85
Fruits and vegetables	232	326	397	428	385
Cotton, fiber, including lintens...	141	92	155	117	88
Wheat, including flour	101	76	134	111	101
Tobacco	143	127	209	140	149
Hams and bacon	67	74	92	85	67
Lard	126	202	219	228	167

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ July 1909-June 1914 = 100. See page 506 for export details.

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, July-February, 1927-28 and 1928-29

Article imported	July-February				
	Unit	Quantity		Value	
		1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS					
LIVE ANIMALS:					
Cattle	No	344	321	14,585	15,721
Horses	No	2	2	1,354	1,097
Sheep	No	18	15	165	117
DAIRY PRODUCTS:					
Butter	lb	3,683	2,130	1,274	814
Casein	lb	13,875	13,868	1,970	2,271
Cheese	lb	50,574	56,898	15,636	12,090
Cream	gal	3,423	2,088	5,400	3,453
Milk, sweet, sour, etc....	gal	3,380	3,556	581	621
EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS:					
Eggs in the shell	doz	181	212	55	60
Whole eggs, dried	lb	264	1,567	147	985
Whole eggs, frozen	lb	244	10,767	37	1,693
Yolks, dried	lb	2,811	3,796	1,291	1,694
Yolks, frozen	lb	988	2,876	142	609
Egg albumen, dried	lb	1,804	2,004	1,075	976
Egg albumen, frozen	lb	448	545	67	83
Hides and skins, total ...	lb	319,068	293,461	82,415	86,584
MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS:					
Beef and veal, fresh....	lb	35,762	46,395	4,554	5,369
Beef and veal, pickled or cured	lb	1,116	5,899	125	710
Mutton and lamb, fresh..	lb	2,241	2,074	390	347
Pork, fresh	lb	6,483	5,252	1,219	1,069
Hams, shoulders & bacon.	lb	621	1,606	194	575
Pickled, salted and other pork	lb	603	1,366	209	564
Silk, raw	lb	51,087	51,941	257,659	255,922
Wool, unmanufactured, total	lb	153,406	173,913	46,719	54,826
Honey	lb	209	82	27	20
Sausage casings, total ...	lb	13,205	12,414	10,289	8,803
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS					
Cacao beans	lb	238,133	230,852	83,036	24,792
Coffee	lb	1,037,485	944,511	190,757	201,523
Cotton (478 lb)	bale	269	277	32,649	32,267
FEED AND FODDER:					
Bran, shorts, etc.-					
Of direct import	ton	68	141	1,333	3,694
Withdrawn bonded mill	ton	74	106	2,164	3,163
Hay	ton	44	22	430	223
Oilcake & oil cake meal	lb	126,401	196,872	2,186	3,759
FRUITS:					
Bananas	bunch	37,946	38,429	21,260	21,134
Currents	lb	9,576	8,593	809	771

Continued-

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, July-February, 1927-28 and 1928-29, continued

Article imported	Unit	July-February			
		Quantity		Value	
		1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
FRUITS, CONTINUED:					
Dates	lb	40,335	51,857	1,755	2,532
Figs	lb	30,134	35,065	1,951	2,575
Lemons	lb	52,280	17,367	1,457	637
Pineapples, fresh	-- a/	a/	a/	80	97
Raisins	lb	1,636	2,246	249	299
Olives	gal	3,175	4,177	2,280	3,032
GRAIN & GRAIN PRODUCTS:					
Corn	bu	5,251	371	4,095	405
Oats	bu	34	359	35	236
Rice-					
Uncleaned	lb	5,491	7,634	286	384
Cleaned	lb	23,190	17,305	931	654
Patna	lb	722	1,123	44	67
Meal, flour & broken ..	lb	1,613	1,001	37	47
Wheat, incl. flour	bu	10,321	15,905	12,816	17,531
Nuts, total	-- a/	a/	a/	19,607	20,552
OILS, VEGETABLE:					
Tung oils	lb	50,032	77,301	6,686	9,832
Cocoa butter	lb	13	13	6	5
Coconut, product of Philippine Islands ..	lb	201,561	234,295	15,643	17,865
Linseed oil	lb	291	762	25	19
Olive, edible, total ...	lb	34,171	47,779	7,817	8,743
Olive, inedible, total ..	lb	22,414	29,551	2,817	2,405
Palm kernel	lb	41,874	41,346	3,444	3,356
Palm oil	lb	125,234	129,975	8,371	8,537
Peanut	lb	3,054	1,525	341	300
Soybean	lb	10,802	10,023	632	535
Oilseeds:					
Caster beans	lb	59,933	106,769	2,043	3,706
Copra	lb	319,347	363,923	14,945	17,131
Flaxseed	bu	10,943	11,905	19,537	21,742
Seeds, except oilseeds ..	-- a/	a/	a/	6,123	5,320
Spices, total	-- a/	a/	a/	11,504	13,275
Sugar, total	s. ton	2,528	2,503	143,340	116,331
Tea	lb	68,605	70,343	21,448	19,358
Tobacco, leaf, unmd. total	lb	59,274	73,375	41,009	36,003
VEGETABLES:					
Beans, dried	lb	74,055	85,967	2,739	3,003
Pears	lb	51,423	54,110	2,363	3,476
Garlic	lb	2,540	3,361	136	189
Onions	lb	45,681	100,403	1,042	2,059
Potatoes, white	bu	2,063	1,172	1,760	823
Potatoes, fresh	lb	43,771	69,602	1,057	2,183
Turnips	lb	115,292	126,912	627	629
Vegetables, canned	lb	34,247	85,372	5,455	5,191

Continued-

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, July-February, 1927-28 and 1928-29, continued

Article imported	Unit	July-February			
		Quantity		Value	
		1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONTINUED		<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc....	lb	82,781	85,410	6,138	7,749
FIBERS, VEGETABLE:					
Flax, unmanufactured ...	ton	3	3	1,659	1,625
Hemp, unmanufactured ...	ton	4	3	826	641
Jute & jute butts, unmd.	ton	56	68	7,374	9,093
Kapok	ton	7	5	3,450	1,953
Manila	ton	33	35	7,983	6,583
Sisal and henequen	ton	81	95	12,098	13,881
Rubber, crude, total	lb	618,374	780,377	213,188	141,890
FOREST PRODUCTS					
Dyeing & tanning material		a/	a/	6,146	5,825
Gums, resins, balsams, etc..		a/	a/	21,375	23,032
Wood, total				50,941	47,384
GRAND TOTAL				1,435,502	1,366,549

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Reported in value only.

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-February 1927-28 and 1928-29

Article exported	July-February				
	Unit	Quantity		Value	
		1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29
		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
LIVE ANIMALS:					
Cattle, total	No	12	6	800	572
Hogs	No	30	26	443	437
Sheep	No	21	4	368	67
Poultry, live	lb	311	213	187	130
DAIRY PRODUCTS:					
Butter	lb	2,511	2,471	1,154	1,194
Cheese	lb	1,937	1,638	607	501
Milk-					
Condensed	lb	23,236	25,476	3,676	4,060
Evaporated	lb	43,536	46,093	4,608	4,797
Powdered	lb	2,222	3,246	658	802
Eggs in the shell	doz	12,577	9,483	3,336	2,956
MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS:					
Beef and veal, fresh	lb	1,136	1,635	256	357
Beef, pickled or cured ...	lb	8,089	6,520	916	778
Beef, canned	lb	1,400	1,092	505	392
Total beef	lb	10,684	9,247	1,677	1,527

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products, July-February, 1927-28 and 1928-29

Article exported	Unit	Quantity		Value	
		July - February			
		1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29
		Thou-	Thou-	1,000	1,000
		sands	sands	dollars	dollars
MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS, CONT'D					
Pork carcasses, fresh	lb	1,182	1,728	165	235
Loins and other fresh pork	lb	5,733	5,144	1,005	894
Total pork, fresh.....	lb	6,915	7,172	1,170	1,129
Pickled pork	lb	20,177	25,370	2,757	3,783
Canned pork.....	lb	4,436	4,291	1,792	1,633
Bacon.....	lb	74,405	74,914	10,735	11,379
Sides, Cumberland.....	lb	5,786	3,127	1,001	529
Hams and shoulders.....	lb	78,338	73,410	14,834	15,085
Sides, Wiltshire.....	lb	565	958	96	128
Total pork.....	lb	190,572	189,242	32,385	33,666
Mutton and lamb, total.....	lb	718	557	135	160
Poultry and game, fresh.....	lb	943	1,387	284	466
Other canned meats, incl.					
canned poultry.....	lb	1,907	1,244	628	380
Sausage, canned.....	lb	2,079	1,271	633	439
Sausage, not canned.....	lb	2,593	2,243	759	670
Sausage casing, total.....	lb	23,949	20,593	4,500	4,321
Other meats, incl. meat ex-					
tracts and edible offal....	lb	27,931	26,789	3,153	3,272
Total meats.....	lb	261,476	252,503	44,184	44,901
OILS AND FATS, ANIMAL:					
Lard	lb	470,901	519,755	63,268	67,979
Lard, compounds.....	lb	4,318	2,932	566	375
Lard, neutral.....	lb	13,425	12,803	1,952	1,758
Oleo oil.....	lb	40,948	39,261	5,814	4,816
Oleo stock.....	lb	5,451	3,319	723	447
Stearins and fatty acids,					
total.....	lb	8,022	9,018	797	895
Tallow.....	lb	3,740	2,099	327	190
Other animal oils, greases					
and fats.....	lb	50,224	38,974	4,704	3,750
Total oils and fats.....	lb	597,029	626,661	78,151	80,211
Coffee, total.....	lb	9,011	7,625	2,381	1,216
Cotton (500 lb)	bale	5,715	6,850	586,013	692,531
Linters (500 lb)	bale	158	151	4,692	4,272
FRUITS:					
Apples, fresh.....	box	4,852	9,640	11,772	20,256
Apples, fresh.....	bbl	1,367	2,447	6,510	12,314
Apples, dried.....	lb	19,761	42,754	2,422	4,821
Apricots, dried.....	lb	20,137	20,208	3,242	3,106
Grapefruit.....	box	426	488	1,870	2,034
Oranges.....	box	1,928	1,795	9,179	8,584
Pears.....	lb	50,446	79,505	3,557	4,622
Prunes, dried.....	lb	217,068	215,158	11,530	13,429
Raisins.....	lb	152,666	185,101	10,377	9,850

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products, July-February,
1927-28 and 1928-29

Article exported	July - February				
	Quantity		Value		
	Unit	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29
		Thou-	Thou-	1,000	1,000
		sands	sands	dollars	dollars
GRAIN, FLOUR AND MEAL:					
Wheat.....	bu	130,706	79,579	182,043	94,490
Wheat flour.....	bbbl	3,222	8,706	61,136	52,116
Wheat, including flour.....	bu	174,334	120,297	243,179	146,606
Corn, including cornmeal....	bu	10,127	32,295	3,855	32,601
Rye, including flour.....	bu	21,007	8,696	22,048	9,229
Barley, excluding flour.....	bu	32,483	49,990	31,406	42,100
Malt.....	bu	1,863	2,488	2,034	2,638
Oats, including oatmeal.....	bu	7,405	13,404	5,468	7,728
Buckwheat, including flour.	bu	537	196	533	210
Rice, incl. flour, meal and broken rice.....	lb	174,168	251,517	6,023	8,721
OILSEED PRODUCTS:					
Cottonseed cake and meal....	lb	612,937	489,885	12,697	10,896
Linseed cake and meal.....	lb	423,570	370,928	9,100	119,185
Cottonseed oil, crude.....	lb	37,817	16,642	3,279	1,434
Cottonseed oil, refined.....	lb	6,768	6,258	774	721
Sugar.....	S. ton	66	89	5,044	5,959
TOBACCO LEAF:					
Bright flue-cured.....	lb	229,390	341,648	83,138	100,449
Burley.....	lb	6,951	4,489	1,331	722
Dark-fired Ky. and Tenn. ..	lb	52,253	48,282	8,674	9,145
Dark Virginia.....	lb	14,357	12,452	3,107	2,908
Maryland and Ohio export....	lb	12,290	10,376	1,749	2,142
Green River (Pryor).....	lb	4,248	3,698	510	904
One Sucker leaf.....	lb	3,155	1,751	439	329
Cigar leaf.....	lb	265	340	291	231
Black fat water baler and dark Africa.....	lb	569	1,472	102	304
Other leaf tobacco.....	lb	3,522	3,322	910	1,075
Total leaf tobacco.....	lb	327,007	427,830	100,251	118,209
Stems, trimmings, scrap, etc.	lb	3,553	6,509	193	260
VEGETABLES:					
Beans and peas, dried.....	bu	506	393	1,745	1,560
Onions	bu	440	314	563	499
Potatoes, white.....	bu	1,806	2,165	2,542	1,666
Vegetables, canned, total...	lb	59,460	65,646	5,482	6,243
MISC. VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Glucose.....	lb	95,580	74,233	3,079	2,722
Hops	lb	10,795	6,791	2,631	1,447
Starch, corn.....	lb	191,854	146,437	5,856	5,095
GRAND TOTAL.....				1,265,997	1,333,992

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

WHEAT INCLUDING FLOUR: Exports from the United States, by countries,
July - February 1927-28 and 1928-29

Country to which exported	Wheat in. flour		Wheat		Wheat flour	
	July-February		February		February	
	1927-28	1928-29	1928	1929	1928	1929
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 barrels	1,000 barrels
United Kingdom.....	39,184	13,967	332	636	83	74
Irish Free State....	2,980	2,931	131	299	2	3
Netherlands.....	16,719	8,308	92	0	108	71
Italy.....	9,354	4,910	380	24	1	2
Belgium.....	8,207	2,334	42	84	2	1
Germany.....	7,210	2,267	111	102	31	24
France.....	4,810	2,093	7	249	0	a/
Greece.....	3,020	3,689	495	287	1	5
Denmark.....	2,448	1,592	0	12	26	23
Finland.....	1,734	1,266	0	0	18	12
Norway.....	1,529	774	0	0	13	19
Sweden.....	949	442	0	0	9	10
Malta, Gozo & Cyprus.	513	141	0	0	2	6
Gibraltar.....	318	1,157	0	0	a/	a/
Other Europe.....	3,007	3,724	0	287	5	13
Total.....	101,982	49,595	1,650	1,980	301	263
Canada.....	39,167	30,779	2	206	7	10
Cuba.....	4,067	3,736	1	3	112	96
Panama.....	2,304	3,893	0	174	5	9
Haiti, Republic of...	1,041	1,490	0	0	32	25
Mexico.....	920	1,847	132	283	4	11
Brazil.....	2,850	2,680	0	a/	69	85
Colombia.....	518	763	23	32	9	10
Japan.....	4,429	3,676	464	553	3	a/
China.....	2,760	4,690	0	68	89	256
Hongkong.....	2,917	3,175	0	1	80	78
Kwantung.....	527	1,308	0	0	0	103
Philippine Islands..	2,377	2,514	0	0	34	50
Other countries.....	8,475	10,151	4	109	202	224
Total exports...	174,334	120,297	2,276	3,214	947	1,220
Total imports...	10,321	15,905	1,764	1,765	1	a/
Total re-exports	9	20	0	0	1	0
Net exports.....	164,022	104,412	512	1,449	947	1,220

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Less than 500.

COTTON, UNMANUFACTURED: Exports from the United States by countries,
August-February, 1927-28 and 1928-29
(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country to which exported	August-February		February		February-1929	
	1927- 28	1928- 29	1928	1929	Long staple	Short staple
LONG AND SHORT STAPLE:	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>
Germany	1,572,665	1,590,171	145,199	113,582	6,917	106,665
United Kingdom ...	912,775	1,356,537	202,141	155,328	40,663	115,160
France	719,454	686,186	55,890	66,685	7,536	59,149
Italy	465,255	492,847	86,282	51,906	4,111	47,795
Spain	222,002	232,073	25,963	18,658	2,433	16,225
Belgium	142,988	154,104	19,080	22,453	687	21,746
Soviet Russia in Europe	118,128	124,333	0	14,880	0	14,880
Netherlands	102,120	121,954	16,871	17,528	1,770	15,758
Sweden	39,215	42,660	4,166	5,293	727	4,566
Other Europe	67,260	73,156	9,744	10,572	496	10,076
Total Europe ...	4,361,862	5,074,021	565,336	477,365	65,345	412,020
Canada	147,965	170,121	19,691	24,324	1,050	23,774
Japan	702,817	1,064,652	35,819	104,124	7,014	97,110
China	85,801	161,476	4,865	18,226	2,553	15,673
British India	35,311	4,208	25,735	1,728	0	1,728
Other countries ..	2,093	3,608	859	722	0	722
Total exports ..	5,335,854	6,483,086	652,305	626,989	75,962	551,027
Total imports a/	236,131	257,333	40,396	41,239		
Total reexportsa/	13,415	11,235	2,231	1,403		
Net exports	5,113,138	6,236,988	614,140	587,153		
LINTERS:						
Germany	78,635	74,867	14,288	10,267		
France	18,325	19,224	2,839	2,148		
United Kingdom ...	17,967	11,591	2,831	1,334		
Other Europe	12,257	21,073	2,115	3,368		
Total Europe ...	127,184	126,555	22,073	17,117		
Canada	10,563	11,144	1,917	1,979		
Other countries ..	77	1,097	1	44		
Total exports ..	137,824	138,796	23,991	19,140		

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Bales of 478 pounds net.

WINTER WHEAT: Area in specified countries, average 1909-1913,
annual 1926-1929

Country	Harvest year					Per cent 1929 is of 1928
	Average 1909- 1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	
	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Canada a/	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	92.1
United States a/	32,022	39,887	43,373	47,280	43,228	91.4
Total	33,041	40,885	44,352	48,313	44,279	91.4
Total Europe (8)	41,178	36,353	36,490	36,989	30,627	99.2
Algeria	3,521	3,741	3,469	3,599	3,264	91.2
Tunis	1,310	1,840	1,408	1,399	1,730	123.7
India, 2nd estimate	23,224	29,711	31,184	31,332	31,159	96.4
Total above count. (13)	108,274	112,545	116,903	121,632	117,039	96.2
Est. world total, winter & spring acre- age ex. Russia and China	204,200	232,500	236,900	242,100		

a/ Area sown.

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/	Average 1909- 1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Per cent 1929 is of 1928
	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
BARLEY						
United States	7,630	7,970	9,478	12,538	b/13,314	106.2
Europe (5)	1,634	1,739	1,705	1,718	1,795	104.5
Africa (2)	4,623	4,952	4,216	4,641	4,696	101.2
Syria	(400)	479	557	731	746	102.1
Northern Hemisphere (9) ..	14,277	15,140	15,952	19,629	20,552	104.7
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China...	64,200	64,500	62,800	68,500		
OATS						
United States	37,357	44,177	41,941	41,733	b/41,401	99.2
Europe (2)	3,236	3,333	3,305	3,333	3,442	103.3
Africa (2)	522	716	616	696	642	93.0
Northern Hemisphere (5) ..	41,175	48,226	45,862	45,764	45,492	99.4
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China ..	97,700	105,100	102,600	102,500		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

b/ Intentions to plant.

c/ Winter acreage only.

BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1923 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	690,108	676,429	831,040	878,374	902,749	102.8
Canada	197,119	395,475	407,136	479,665	533,572	111.2
North America (3)	898,708	1,081,117	1,248,503	1,369,929	1,447,653	105.7
Europe (29)	1,348,170	1,390,839	1,204,748	1,266,799	1,380,361	109.0
Africa (6)	93,171	105,166	90,313	105,764	103,079	97.8
Asia (6)	337,827	385,500	379,296	389,635	336,896	86.5
Total N. Hemis. (44) ..	2,727,876	2,960,622	2,922,864	3,132,127	3,267,989	104.3
Southern Hemis. 3 count. prev. rept'd	244,075	315,469	391,827	371,296	424,215	114.3
Union of S. Africa, revised b/	6,034	9,210	8,043	6,644	6,930	104.3
Total South. Hemis. (4)	250,107	324,879	399,870	377,940	431,145	114.1
Total above count. (48)	2,977,983	3,285,501	3,322,734	3,510,067	3,699,134	105.4
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia & China ..	2,759,000	3,067,000	2,979,000	3,181,000	3,305,000	103.9
Est. world total ex. Russia and China ...	3,041,000	3,435,000	3,420,000	3,605,000	3,780,000	104.9
RYE						
United States	36,093	46,456	40,795	58,164	41,766	71.8
Canada	2,094	9,158	12,179	14,951	14,618	97.8
Europe (25)	976,714	937,030	750,647	795,466	882,565	110.9
Total above count. (27)	1,014,901	992,644	803,621	868,581	938,949	108.1
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China	1,023,000	1,001,000	812,000	879,000	954,000	108.5
Est. world total ex. Russia and China	1,025,000	1,003,000	817,000	888,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

b/ Four-year average.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual, 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
BARLEY	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
California	37,650	52,550	52,400	27,335	31,842	116.5
United States other than California	147,122	181,313	152,505	238,547	325,026	136.3
Canada	45,275	87,113	99,987	90,932	136,391	140.7
North America (2)	250,087	300,981	284,892	362,820	492,259	136.0
Europe (29)	701,321	689,192	689,800	675,928	759,684	112.4
North Africa (6)	109,267	107,889	75,865	85,934	104,832	121.9
Asia (6)	278,523	261,672	257,581	252,166	229,089	90.8
Total N. Hemis. (48) ..	1,519,198	1,359,734	1,308,138	1,376,898	1,586,864	115.2
Union of South Africa, revised	1,274	1,111	1,075	814	994	122.1
Southern Hemis. (2)	1,352	1,218	1,145	950	1,153	124.0
Total above count. (45)	1,520,550	1,360,952	1,309,283	1,377,823	1,588,017	115.3
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia & China	1,408,000	1,456,000	1,412,000	1,477,000	1,682,000	113.9
Est. world total ex. Russia and China ...	1,425,000	1,503,000	1,460,000	1,522,000		
OATS						
United States	1,143,407	1,487,550	1,246,848	1,182,594	1,449,531	122.6
Canada	351,690	402,266	383,416	439,713	452,153	102.8
North America (2)	1,495,097	1,889,816	1,630,264	1,622,307	1,901,684	117.2
Europe (28)	1,930,727	1,792,267	1,921,129	1,842,435	1,954,749	106.1
North Africa (3)	17,631	19,509	11,594	13,483	18,315	135.8
Asia (3)	(175)	463	1,481	1,215	530	43.6
Total N. Hemis. (36) ..	3,443,630	3,702,085	3,564,478	3,479,440	3,875,272	111.4
Union of South Africa, revised	3,661	5,485	6,119	6,081	7,596	124.9
Southern Hemis. (2)	9,727	7,925	7,562	9,374	11,565	123.4
Total above count. (38)	3,453,357	3,710,010	3,572,040	3,488,814	3,886,843	111.4
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China	3,474,000	3,730,000	3,592,000	3,508,000	3,904,000	111.3
Est. world total ex. Russia and China	3,581,000	3,848,000	3,697,000	3,602,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
CORN	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States.....	2,712,364	2,916,961	2,692,217	2,763,093	2,839,959	102.8
North America (3).....	2,735,906	2,931,878	2,703,593	2,771,677	2,848,730	102.8
Europe (11).....	566,788	608,559	648,095	464,129	370,866	79.9
Est. European total ex						
Russia.....	521,000	626,000	665,000	481,000	385,000	80.0
North Africa (4).....	5,526	7,671	10,566	9,015	12,659	140.4
Asia (5).....	111,920	113,113	150,738	152,767	163,800	107.2
Total N. Hemis. (23)...	3,420,140	3,661,226	3,512,992	3,397,588	3,396,055	100.0
Union of South Africa....	33,517	39,000	65,203	68,463	73,332	107.2
Total above count. (24)	3,453,657	3,700,226	3,578,195	3,466,051	3,469,437	100.1
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia.....	3,681,000	3,906,000	3,773,000	3,657,000	3,646,000	99.7
Est. world total ex. Russia	4,126,000	4,530,000	4,440,000	4,335,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Weekly average price of corn, oats, and barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Corn								Oats		Barley	
	Chicago				Buenos Aires				Chicago		Minneapolis	
	No. 3 yellow	May futures	May futures	June futures	No. 3 white				No. 3		No. 2	
	1923	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Jan. 4.....	85	85	90	91	75	81	b/87	c/97	55	46	86	60
11.....	87	87	91	93	74	83	b/87	c/98	55	47	84	62
18.....	91	94	92	100	76	88	c/95	c/100	56	50	83	66
25.....	89	97	91	102	75	90	c/95	c/103	56	52	85	69
Feb. 1.....	89	97	91	101	76	89	c/96	c/101	55	52	84	70
8.....	92	95	93	99	78	88	c/100	c/100	55	52	85	71
15.....	96	94	97	99	80	89	c/100	88	56	51	86	71
22.....	97	94	98	99	82	83	80	88	56	49	89	69
Mar. 1.....	97	94	98	100	82	88	80	88	59	49	92	69
8.....	97	96	98	101	84	89	82	88	59	48	91	68
15.....	97	96	98	100	85	88	83	88	58	49	87	69
22.....	101	94	101	92	87	86	84	85	60	48	91	66
29.....	100	91	100	94	83	86	81	86	59	47	89	65

a/ Cash prices are daily weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations. b/ January futures for old crop corn.

c/ February futures for old crop corn.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Net exports for year		Shipments 1929, week ended a/			Net movement as far ... as reported		
	1926-27	1927-28	March 15	March 23	March 30	July 1 to and incl.	1927-28	1928-29
BARLEY, EXPORTS:								
Year beginning July 1	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels		bushels	bushels
United States.	17,044	36,580	310	171	179	Mar. 30	32,959	51,042
Canada	42,533	25,131				Feb. 28	19,004	29,639
Argentina	14,217	b/11,192	b/ 775			Mar. 16	b/ 7,850	b/3,608
Danubian coun- tries b/ ...	26,505	27,242	575			Mar. 16	24,083	17,892
Total	100,302	100,145					83,896	102,181
CATS, EXPORTS:								
Year beginning July 1								
United States.	15,041	9,823	37	346	68	Mar. 30	8,053	14,081
Canada	13,396	10,180				Feb. 28	5,049	14,232
Argentina	40,008	b/29,455	b/1,228			Mar. 16	b/20,426	b/14,684
Danubian coun- tries b/ ...	858	878	0			Mar. 16	800	49
Total	69,303	50,336					34,328	43,046
	Net exports for year		Weekly a/ shipments, 1929. week ended				Total for season including latest week shown	
	1926-27	1927-28	March 9	March 16	March 23	March 30	1927-28	1928-29
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
CORN, EXPORTS:								
Year beginning November 1								
United States.	17,145	20,556	825	904	645	403	10,883	31,624
Danubian coun- tries b/ ...	76,557	15,240	0	0			7,863	111
Argentina	322,076	250,123	b/ 209	b/ 707	b/ 909	b/1378	76,462	b/56,462
Union of South Africa	8,562	c/24,287	c/ 43	c/ 129			c/ 7,800	c/ 4,886
IMPORTS:								
Year beginning November 1							Nov.-Feb.	Nov.-Feb.
United States.	5,042	1,436					966	113
Total exports less U. S. imports	380,098	327,798					102,048	92,970

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown. b/ Trade sources. c/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-March 30, 1927-28 and 1928-29

PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-March 30, 1928 and 1929

Commodity	July 1-March 30		1929, week ending			
	1927-28	1928-29	Mar. 9	Mar. 16	Mar. 23	Mar. 30
GRAINS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
Wheat a/	133,446	82,196	824	590	471	932
Wheat flour b/	48,377	45,505	776	1,288	1,283	1,236
Rye	21,065	8,594	9	--	1	--
Corn	13,039	34,317	825	904	645	403
Oats	5,135	9,927	226	37	346	68
Barley a/	33,172	51,043	482	310	171	179
PORK:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Hams and shoulders, incl. Wiltshire sides.	33,430	21,678	719	647	535	488
Bacon, incl. Cumberland sides	38,994	36,173	2,853	2,673	3,261	2,495
Lard	230,498	205,338	13,254	11,523	13,950	10,550
Pickled pork	7,369	9,172	345	184	241	226

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat 768,000 bush., flour 185,500 bbls; San Francisco barley 30,000 bush. b/ Includes milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country	Net exports		Shipments, week ending			Net movement from July		
	1926-27	1927-28 a/	Mar. 16	Mar. 23	Mar. 30	To and incl. Date	1927-28	1928-29
Canada:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Date	1,000	1,000
Exports-	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>		<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
Official ...	304,540	305,182					bc211,102	bc323,422
5 ports, Brad b/	177,370	238,730	5,016	3,928	5,177	Mar. 30	173,173	244,171
Shipments-								
4 markets d/	b297,961	b326,361	2,616	3,570	3,487	Mar. 30	250,493	377,481
Pub. elev. in east b/			456	651	--	Mar. 23	86,505	145,795
United States.	205,896	190,927	1,878	1,754	2,162	Mar. 30	e171,502	e111,796
Argentina	139,790	178,135	5,640	8,121	5,733	Mar. 30	120,456	144,347
Australia	96,584	72,962	4,760	3,616	3,464	Mar. 30	50,016	88,699
Russia	49,202	7,000	0	0	0	Mar. 30	5,408	8
Hungary	21,142	22,133						
Yugoslavia ...	10,216	1,000						
Rumania	11,388	5,000	104	0	48	Mar. 30	4,200	2,200
Bulgaria	2,236	2,125						
British India.	8,660	12,264	0	0	0	Mar. 30	f/ 9,176	g/-1,694
Total	849,654	796,728	14,998	17,061	14,900		611,251	722,837

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Preliminary. b/ Excluded from total. c/ Exports through February less imports through Dec. d/ Total shipments from Ft. William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. e/ Exports through Mar. 30 less imports through Feb. f/ Exports through Mar. 30 less imports through Dec. g/ Net imports.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and Item	April 5,	March 27,	April 4,
	1928	1929	1929
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	45.50	47.50	45.00
Copenhagen, official quotation ..	37.69	33.71	32.58
Berlin, 1a quality	38.63	34.58	32.85
London: a/			
Danish	41.06	36.06	35.41
Dutch, unsalted	40.63	35.20	34.45
New Zealand	36.50	35.63	35.09
New Zealand, unsalted	37.53	36.93	36.06
Australian	35.20	34.76	33.89
Australian, unsalted	35.20	35.63	34.76
Argentine, unsalted	34.76	33.89	32.58

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS (By weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ended		
		Apr. 4, 1928	Mar. 27, 1929	Apr. 3, 1929
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets .	Number	106,535	92,633	53,591
Prices of hogs, Berlin	\$ per 100 lbs.	10.60	16.32	16.26
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg.	"	13.61	14.44	14.29
UNITED KINGDOM:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	10,626	15,202	9,937
Prices at Liverpool:				
Prime steam western lard a/ .	\$ per 100 lbs.	13.09	13.60	13.53
American short cut green hams	"	18.47	24.98	24.98
American green bellies	"	16.03	18.79	19.23
Danish Wiltshire sides	"	19.77	b	b

a/ Friday quotation. b No quotation.

Index

	Page ::	Page
Crop and Market Prospects	484	:: Grains, contd.:
-----		:: Procurements, Russia, April 1,
		:: 1929 485
		:: Production:
Agricultural exports:		:: Czechoslovakia, 1924-1928 483
Index numbers, U.S., Feb. 1929 495, 503		:: Poland, 1924-1928 503
Principal products, U.S.,		:: Grapefruit, condition of industry, 4
February 1929 506		:: Isle of Pines, 1929 495
Agricultural imports, principal		:: Hops, stocks and prices, Europe,
products, U.S., February 1929 ... 504		:: March 1, 1929 492
Apples, prices, Liverpool and		:: Meat (pork):
Hamburg, April 3-4, 1929 493		:: Exports, U.S., by weeks, 1929 .. 516
Barley:		:: Prices, foreign markets, 1929 .. 517
Area, specified countries,		:: Supplies, London Central
av. 1909-1913, an. 1926-29 487, 511		:: Markets, March 1929 495
Exports, U.S., March 30, 1929 .. 488		:: Oats:
Production, world, av. 1909-13,		:: Area, specified countries,
an. 1925-28 483, 513		:: av. 1909-13, an. 1926-29 . 488, 511
Receipts and shipments, Canada,		:: Exports, U.S., March 30, 1929 .. 489
March 29, 1929 488		:: Production, world, av. 1909-13,
Butter, prices, foreign markets,		:: an. 1925-28 488, 513
1929 483, 517		:: Receipts and shipments, Canada,
CORN:		:: March 29, 1929 489
Exports, U.S., March 30, 1929 .. 490		:: Onions, shipments to U.S., Egypt,
Prices, U.S., and Argentina,		:: April 3, 1929 494
March 29, 1929 490		:: Rye, production, world,
Production, world, av. 1909-13,		:: av. 1909-13, an. 1925-28 487, 512
an. 1925-28 490, 514		:: Sugar, export pool activities,
PRODUCTION PROSPECTS, ARGENTINA,		:: Cuba, 1929 491
1928-29 496		:: Tobacco, production, Australia.
Weather conditions, Argentina, ..		:: (Victoria), 1928-29 491
April 1, 1929 439		:: Wheat:
Cotton, exports, unmanufactured,		:: Areas, world, av. 1909-13,
February 1929 510		:: an. 1926-29 484, 511
Fruit, market conditions, Europe,		:: Exports:
March 15, 1929 493		:: U.S., March 30, 1929 484
Grains:		:: U.S. (including flour), by
Area, Poland, 1929 503		:: countries, February 1929 ... 509
Exports, U.S., by weeks, 1929 .. 516		:: Prices, U.S., March 29, 1929 ... 485
Growing conditions, Europe,		:: Production, world, av. 1909-13,
April 5, 1929 484		:: an. 1925-28 484, 512
Movement (feed), principal		:: Receipts and shipments, Canada,
countries, March 30, 1929 515		:: March 30, 1929 485
Prices (feed), principal		:: Shipments, principal countries,
markets, March 29, 1929 514		:: March 30, 1929 516